



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RECEIVED WATER SUPPLY
2021 MAY 13 AM 8:17**2020 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**Glade Water Works

Public Water System Name

0340005

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	<u>5-4-21</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	<u>5-10-21</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	<u>5-4-21</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name

Mary Craft

Title

MANAGER

Date

5-7-21**SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)**

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

Jackson, MS 39215

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Glade Water Works Association
 PWS#: 0340005
 April 2021

2021 MAY -5 AM 8:57

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edward Poore at 601.428.0586. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 1001 HWY 15 South, Laurel, MS.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Glade Water Works Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0163	.0031 - .0163	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride**	N	2019*	.743	.696– .743	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	61000	45000 - 61000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2020	7	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	6.12	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.1	.73 – 1.32	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", GLADE WATERWORKS ASSN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 9. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 78%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Glade Water Works Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

NOTICE: The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer but will be printed in the local paper and will be available upon request.

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF JONES
1st & 2nd Judicial District**

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

** see attached **

On the 4 day of May 2021

On the _____ day of _____ 2021

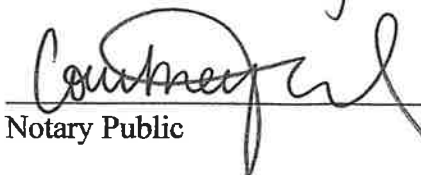
On the _____ day of _____ 2021

On the _____ day of _____ 2021



Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this
4 day of May, A.D., 2021.



Notary Public



RHIANNON

Continued from A1

conscience set a low bond for this."

Family members found it hard to believe that the young girl's ingestion of multiple prescription medications was accidental.

"I don't believe she took it on her own," said Kathy Byrd, Rhiannon's grandmother. "The outside (of a pill) is so bitter. I believe she was coaxed somehow."

Wesley Byrd met Corley when she was working at Buffalo Wild Wings in Laurel. They got into a relationship and had Rhiannon. After they broke up, there were clues that something was wrong, but he didn't have proof.

"They hid it well," he said of the drug use. "They would never let me go to the house (to pick up Rhiannon). They always had me meet them at a gas station."

He recalled that January day when he found out that his daughter died.

"I was on an oil rig in the Gulf," he said, his eyes welling up with tears. "I got a text (from Corley) that just said, 'Rhiannon's dead' ... She said it was COVID. I said 'bullcrap.'"

The time that it took to get reports back from the

crime lab so Corley and Stevens could be charged was tough, he and his family said, but they are grateful to Laurel Police Department investigators for their diligence in the case, they said.

"The state pulling the budget on the crime lab is why we've had this agony so long," Kathy Byrd said.

Now they just want to see justice for Rhiannon.

"She never stopped smiling ... she was the happiest little girl," said Byron Byrd, her grandfather.

"If you weren't smiling, she would say, 'I need you to be happy,'" Kathy Byrd added.

That's a tall order for them these days after Rhiannon's life was cut so short.

Laurel police responded to the residence on College Drive in North Laurel at 9:35 a.m. on Jan. 31 and attempted life-saving measures on the little girl, but it was noted in the report that she "appeared to have been deceased for some time." Deputy Coroner Ernest Hollingsworth pronounced the child dead at the scene.

Corley and Stevens were at the residence and questioned. She reportedly said that she and the child went to sleep around 11 the night before, and Corley got up around 9 a.m. and left the child in the bed, she said.

She got dressed then went to wake up the child, she told investigators, but the toddler was unresponsive. Corley said Stevens administered CPR while she called 911.

Investigator Jamison Crabtree went to the scene and found "various controlled substances ... in the child's bedroom," according to the affidavit. Neither Corley nor Stevens had prescriptions for the medication, according to the affidavit.

Last week, Corley admitted to Crabtree that she illegally obtained the drugs, according to the affidavit, and Stevens admitted to using the substances.

"It's a horrible situation for the family," LPD Chief Tommy Cox said.

The investigation took patience, he said, because they had to wait on toxicology and autopsy results to proceed with charges.

"We've been working with the District Attorney's Office and the crime lab," he said. "We had to rely on outside agencies, and it takes time and money."

Felonious child abuse is the charge for now because that's what the toxicology report proves.

"It's a very significant charge," he said, noting that it carries a sentence of five years to life in prison.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Glade Water Works Association PWS#: 0340005 April 2021

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runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, including from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	0.163	0.031 - 0.163	ppm		2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2016/18*	4	0	ppm		1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservative
16. Fluoride**	N	2019*	743	696 - 743	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18*	1	0	ppb		0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	61000	45000 - 61000	ppb		0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluent
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2020	7	No Range	ppb		0	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	2020	6.12	No Range	ppb		0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2020	1.1	73 - 1.32	Mg/l		0	MDRL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes

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 ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

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Ellisville Police Dept.

COUNTY

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 20

Criminal charges are often dropped or reduced. All suspects are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Jeffery Pitts, 59
 Receiving stolen property
 possession of paraphernalia (LPD)
 24
 controlled substance (LPD)
 24
 possession of stolen property
 receiving stolen property (LPD)



Eric Hoffield, 38
 Warrant from other agency (JCSO)
 aggravated assault (LPD)
 Domestic 35
 Mary Jackson, 35



Pitts, Jeffery
 (Peta)



REST
 UNTY

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
010269000	03/16	04/15
SERVICE ADDRESS		
30 REID ROAD		
CURRENT	METER READINGS PREVIOUS	USED
484121	481129	2992
CHARGE FOR SERVICES		

WTR 20.00
NET DUE >>> 20.00

PAY AFTER 20TH 10.00
GROSS DUE >> 30.00

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

GLADE WATER WORKS ASSOC.
1001 HWY 15 SOUTH • LAUREL, MS 39443
428-0586

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 471
LAUREL, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	05/10/2021	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
20.00	10.00	30.00

Consumer Confidence Report
available upon request.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

010269000
CARROL LOFTIN

30 REID RD
LAUREL MS 39443-9620

